

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
Railway—Tickets can be purchased at bag-
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A healthy woman experiences the greatest happiness of all her life when her first-born nestles in her arms. There are thousands of women to whom motherhood is a torture because of weakness and disease of the organs that make it possible. This is wrong and need not be. If a woman will study the physiology of the organs distinctly feminine, and learn to take the proper care of her health—to take the proper remedy for weakness and disease peculiar to her sex, motherhood will become an unalloyed pleasure, where now it is dreaded and avoided for its pains and dangers.

The best medicine for a woman to take during the period preceding motherhood is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for this purpose invented by a regularly graduated skilled and expert specialist in the treatment of the peculiar diseases of women. It cures all weakness and disease of the organs that perpetuate the race. It makes them strong and vigorous. It rids the expectant period of its usual discomforts. It insures baby's health and makes its coming easy and almost painless. It is the doctor of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalide Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Women who wish to know more of the "Favorite Prescription" should write him.

Frederick Frederick, of No. 114 Second St., Camden, N. J., writes: "My wife is a customer of yours. She has used 'Favorite Prescription' to prevent miscarriage. She had a sickness last July, and suffered untold misery from a severe pain. I referred her to your medicine, and she was cured. It is a matter of health alone. Nothing else. A healthy man can't be unhappy if he wants to. Much sickness is caused by constipation. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation."

Rollable Goods at
Rock-Bottom Prices.

1805 SECOND AVENUE.

A WOMAN'S LIFE

It is often a course of wretched years unless she finds the remedies that this one used.

of every disease, yield quickly and surely to Wild Olive—a local remedy, and Mrs. Tonic—a constitutional remedy. Price \$1.

Wild Olive cures most cases alone. Severe ones need the tonic also. Both remedies have remarkable merit. The two together cure where everything else fails. Some relief usually in a few hours.

SAMPLES of the remedies and our instructions FREE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THE ABOVE RESULTS, 100% Day.

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MONEY FROM FOREIGN PARTS

Being Sent to This Country to Help Elect McKinley to the White House.

HANNA OUT FOR CASH.

And the Republican Chairman Is Not a Bit Particular Where It Comes From.

He Is Receiving It Not Only from Trusts, Banks and Syndicates in the United States, But from Residents in Europe as Well, to Control the Election in November.

From the New York Herald, Paris, France, 24th Edition, Aug. 24, 1896.

"Honest Money Campaign Fund."

"To the Editor of The Herald: I see that you have published my letter of Aug. 11 in your edition of the 13th, and that you do not dissent from my position to start an 'Honest Money Campaign Fund,' to be made up by subscriptions from Americans now in Europe. I therefore ask you to open your columns for the acknowledgment of such subscriptions and to put me down for \$100. I enclose a draft on Rothschild, at London, No. 186, for \$20 made payable to your order and will send you a check on my bank at New York for the rest if you will kindly advise me what it will be."

"BRETT STOKES." "Homburg—v. d. H., Aug. 14, 1896."

A Lesson in "Good Politics."

"To the Editor of The Herald: An article appeared in yesterday's Paris Herald requesting that a subscription be opened by The Herald in Paris for funds to assist the political campaign now going on in the United States against the Silver party."

"While agreeing in sentiment with the gentleman who has so liberally put his name down for \$100, I do not think it would be 'good politics' for Americans residing abroad to give such publicity to their feelings. It would only serve as a 'campaign document,' which the Bryan element would avail themselves of to show how a certain class of Americans prefer to spend their money abroad instead of at home."

"Those who feel so disposed can easily send their checks to the Republican national committee, and their money will be put where it will do the most good."

"Homburg—v. d. H., Aug. 16, 1896."

What the Vatican Contains.

On the whole, the Vatican may be divided into seven portions. These are the pontifical residence, the Sistine and Pauline chapels, the picture galleries, the library, the museums of sculpture and archaeology, the outbuildings, including the barracks of the Swiss guards, and, lastly, the gardens with the pope's casino. Of these the Sistine chapel, the galleries and museums and the library are incomparably the most important.

The name Sistine is derived from Sixtus IV. The library was founded by Nicholas V, whose love of books was almost equal to his passion for building. The galleries are representative of Raphael's work, which predominates to such an extent that the paintings of almost all other artists are of secondary importance, precisely as Michael Angelo filled the Sistine chapel with himself. As for the museums, the objects they contain have been accumulated by many popes, but their existence ought perhaps to be chiefly attributed to Julius II and Leo X, the principal representatives of the Rovere and Medici families.—F. Marion Crawford in Century.

African Horrors.

The greatest cause of horrors in west Africa is undoubtedly the belief in witchcraft. It is not, as one sees often stated, regarded as being the only cause of men dying; there are two other generally accepted death causes, which I will not describe here, but witchcraft is certainly regarded as being the cause of death in 75 per cent of cases. Toleration means indifference, I believe, with all men, and the west African is not indifferent on this subject. If you put yourself in his place I think you will own it is difficult to be so, when you believe you have found out, and got hold of, by—to your mind—infallible means of detection, a person who has been placing a live crocodile or a catamount of some kind into your own or a respectable fellow citizen's inside, so as to eat up valuable viscera.

I will not go into the subject of African cruelty any farther than to state the reason for killing prisoners of war which goes on now in non-slaveholding tribes. This is the direct result of the suppression of the slave trade. It is practically impossible, in the present condition of their culture, for them to keep a quantity of vigorous men in their midst, for they have no prison to keep them in, nor have they any more food than will suffice to feed their own tribe, and it would be exceedingly impolitic to let loose again men who had given evidence of a desire to kill you and yours.—National Review.

The Persians have an era of their own, the "era of Yazdegerd," which begins June 16, A. D. 632, and commemorates his accession to the throne of Persia.

Women are naturally more prone to insanity than are men.

The "era of the French republic," or the "French revolutionary era," began Sept. 22, 1792, and ended Dec. 31, 1805.

Any person may take out a patent for an invention or discovery.

ANIMAL MOTHERS.

The Queer Ways in Which They Take Care of Their Young.

All dumb animal and insect mothers have certain ways of taking care of their babies, as well as our mothers do of us, and some of their ways are very queer.

At my grandmother's there was an old cat that had five kittens, which she kept in the hay in the barn. One day one of the kittens went out on a large beam that extended from one end of the barn to the other, and when he reached the middle of it he began to be afraid and sat down on the beam, meowing piteously. He was so far away from me that I could not reach him, and I did not know how to get him down. Just then the mother cat came up and purred and mewed to him, telling him to wait until she came. She then went out to where he was, and as the beam was a broad one, she went before him, picked him up in her mouth and carried him back into the hay out of danger.

One day I was up in the attic, and I found on the ceiling a paper wasp's nest. I took it off and found that it was empty. There were also several mud wasps' nests, and upon opening some of them I found the grubs in one part of the nest and the food, which was nothing but little worms and insects packed together, in another part. I brought the paper wasp's nest to my city home, but not the mud nests.

The turtles do not take much care of their babies. They scoop a place in the sand and lay their eggs and then cover them up. The heat of the sun hatches them, and the young turtles have to take care of themselves.

Frogs lay their eggs in some warm place in the water and fasten them to reeds, cattails or some such plant, and the warmth of the sun hatches them. The eggs are in a cluster, and each one, which looks like white jelly, is about the size of a small pea and has a little round black spot in the center. I found some once and put them in a large glass jar with water in it and set it in a warm place. After several days each of the little spots had a tail, and the jelly-like substance that had been around the black spots to keep them from injury began to disappear. I found that they grew very fast, but never lived to change into frogs, as they died before they were half grown.

The potato bug lays its eggs on the underside of a potato leaf, and when the young are hatched they have the leaves to eat, and the mother does not have to take care of them. The eggs are small and of a bright yellow color. I have seen a great many of them on one leaf.

Near my grandfather's there is a creek, with willows growing on the edge of it. One day I saw two kingfishers on a limb of one of the trees and the mother bird sitting by the side of them. She was looking steadily into the water. Suddenly she darted down into the water and in a minute came up with a fish. She took it to the little birds, and after this she dived several times, as though showing them how to catch fish.

The crabs have their homes under large stones. This is the way I found out: I once lifted a large stone, and after the water had become clear I looked for a crab. I did not see any, but discovered a hole that seemed to go under some smaller stones. I took up the smaller stones, but the hole seemed to go still farther. As I was looking into it I saw a big crab come out, followed by two smaller ones. Then I knew that this is the way they live.—Philadelphia Times.

WHY MAN IS WEARY.

This Is a Typical Tale of Domestic Woe and Sorrow.

A good many hundreds and even thousands of long suffering husbands can bear sorrowful testimony to the fact that this is the sort of caricature the wives of their bosoms subject them to every time they put on their hats to go out in the evening:

"Where are you going?" "Oh, I'm going out for a few minutes."

"Where?" "Oh, nowhere in particular."

"What for?" "Oh, nothing."

"Why do you go, then?" "Well, I want to go; that's why?"

"Do you have to go?" "I don't know that I do."

"Why do you go, then?" "Because."

"Because what?" "Well, simply because."

"Going to be gone long?" "No."

"How long?" "I don't know."

"Anybody going with you?" "No."

"Well, it's strange that you can't be content to stay at home a few minutes. Don't be gone long, will you?" "No."

"See that you don't."

THE DOG CEMETERY.

A SEXTON RELATES SOME CURIOUS FACTS CONCERNING IT.

Costly Monuments Erected Over Dead Dogs by Their Sentimental Owners—Fanciful Epitaphs and Biblical Texts Setting Forth the Virtues of the Departed.

Toilet clubs are not the only luxury that dogs enjoy in common with mankind; they are pampered also with cemeteries.

On the northwestern outskirts of London, in a fine old country mansion, surrounded by extensive grounds, lives and labors one of the wealthiest and most fashionable of veterinary surgeons, who numbers among his customers various members of the royal family, many persons of title and distinguished leaders of society—in fact, his prices are so handsome that ordinary middle class mortals cannot afford to avail themselves of his services.

He is a dog specialist, leaving all the remainder of the animal kingdom in the hands of other practitioners, and the fact that he has made a very comfortable fortune justifies him in his exclusiveness. And not only will he tend the canine species when they are ailing, but he is prepared to bury them when they die and to bury them, moreover, with the most gratifying pagantry and decorum.

The cemetery reserved for this purpose is in a corner of a field on his estate; but, being inclosed by a wall and planted about with trees, nothing of the interior is visible either from his own windows or from any point of the surrounding country, so that few, if any, of the neighbors are aware that such a place of sepulcher exists in the midst of them.

"Some of the dogs buried here," said an attendant, showing the favored inquirer round, "died while we had 'em under treatment in hospital, as you may say, but many of 'em died in their own homes and was brought as much as six and seven miles to their funeral."

The headstones and monuments in this singular cemetery are as large and often as costly as any placed above the average human body, and the epitaphs on them are not infrequently quite as ontological.

"This one here," observed the attendant, pointing out a particularly neat and well kept grave with a red marble obelisk at the head of it, "is where two pug dogs were buried. They belonged to an old lady who brought 'em over with her from Paris. She had 'em for several years, and we were always being called in to doctor 'em, though they were always suffering from nothing but overfeeding. At last one day they were both taken ill together—they'd eaten something as wasn't good for 'em—and they died. She was dreadful cut up about it—she couldn't have been more so if they'd been children—and she had 'em buried here in two as neat little airtight coffins as ever you see. She comes every now and then on a visit, and she pays our gardener 25 shillings a year extra specially to water the flowers she planted on the grave and keep it all tidy."

"Now, here we have what you may call a family vault, which belongs to a nobleman, as you see for yourself on the tablet over the doorway. It's deep and lined with bricks, and you go down into it by a flight of steps. There's six dogs down on the shelves already in lead lined coffins. If you look through the grating in the door, you'll see the names and ages on the stone that covers the opening. His lordship's uncommon fond of his dogs, and whenever a fresh one dies it's brought up here and the vault's opened for it. We've another vault like this, which we'll come to presently, only it belongs to a lady."

"Oh, yes, I think I may say every dog is buried in a box of some sort and a fair proportion of 'em in proper coffins, brass mounted and everything. You'd hardly believe how some of the owners will cry at the funeral. It's mostly ladies that bury their pets here, of course. As a rule, they've got more sentiment about this sort of thing than men have. Nearly all of 'em come regular for the first few weeks with wreaths and bunches of flowers, but the majority of 'em begin to drop that after a month or two. Though there's a dog buried yonder—see that flat stone with a railing round it—the old lady has come on the anniversary of his death every year since I've been here, and that's eight years now, and she seems as sorry about him still as if he'd been a Christian like me and you."

Another remarkable feature of this cemetery is that, besides the names and ages of the dogs interred and in many instances flattering records of their virtues, some of the tombstones are inscribed with poetical quotations and, incredible as it may sound, even with Biblical texts.—London Tit